THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

[JULY 29, 1776.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 130.]

LONDON, *March* 21.

NOTWITHSTANDING the pacific notion of the Spaniards, as we have been hitherto amuſed with, we are credibly informed they have been a long time both recruiting their infantry and marine, that they have no leſs than four formidable camps at preſent forming, the principal of which is not far from the lines of Gibraltar, and that there is in every department both civil and military a great alacrity for war.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *April* 2. Mr. Hartly, member for Kingſton upon Hull, roſe a little after four, and in an introductory ſpeech, which laſted till near ſix o'clock, he went through the management of the American war in all the departments of the army and navy, and endeavoured to ſhew that the expence far exceeded what had been ſtated the Houſe by Adminiſtration; that the ſupplies voted would prove inadequate; that the eſtimates fell ſhort as they had been laid before the Houſe; and that the real charge of the war for the current year remained unprovided for. He therefore moved, that a full and clear account of the total expence for the navy and army ſhould be laid before the Houſe, and he thought it would be found to amount to twelve millions. This is the beſt information we could collect, and we hope it in ſubſtance the meaning of the motion; but the gallery doors, as uſual, were locked.

Lord Iruham ſaid it was a ſhame to puniſh the poor voters of Hindon and Shafteſbury for bribery, while the names of ſeveral members of Parliament were to be found in the liſt of contractors, amaſſing ſums of money out of the calamities of their country. He moved that the accounts on the table of all the articles of extras for the army at Boſton, ſour-crout and all, might be publiſhed.

Mr. Tuffnal complained of an extravagant article for pickles and vinegar for 6000 men at Boſton for three months, and ſaid, that if they had lived upon nothing elſe the whole time, it could not have come to half the money.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey objected to the war, and all the charges of it; he was bitter againſt the Miniſtry, and ſaid ſomebody muſt anſwer in the long run for this deſtructive war.

Lord North, Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Pownal, ſpoke in ſupport of the meaſures, the expences and the reſolutions of the Committee of Supply, and on putting the queſtions they were carried.

Mr. Burke then made the following motions:

Reſolved, that it appears to this Houſe that the ſum of £849,000 14s 8d½, charged as extraordinary expences of the army, was chiefly incurred for ſervices within the town of Boſton in North America. It paſſed in the negative.

Reſolved, that ample proviſion for the comfortable accommodation of our troops at Boſton having been made by the public, there could be no pretence to call upon the nation for any further ſupply. Paſſed in the negative."

Extract of a letter from MADRID, *March* 17.

"Our Court ſeems to have quite given up the propoſed attempt of a ſecond expedition againſt Algiers. All the preparations for that expedition have now another deſtination, and are ſaid to be intended to watch over our ſettlements in America, as the war between England and its colonies renders it neceſſary for all powers who have any ſettlements in thoſe parts to put them in ſo ſecure a ſituation, that they may be in no danger of ſuffering from the above-mentioned diſputes."

Extract of a letter from BRISTOL, *April* 13.

"This morning arrived here the Hibernia, Knathell, from Corke, who ſailed from thence the 9th inſt. and informs, that the men of war, with upwards of forty ſail of tranſports under their convoy, ſailed the 8th from the Cove; and as the wind blew freſh at N. E. and continued ſo for many days, it is imagined they muſt be got quite clear. The Tartar, Capt. Ruſſel, and the Friendly Trader, with ſeveral volunteers on board, ſailed from this place for Corke and America."

April 11. A Council has lately been held at St. James's on a very extraordinary occaſion; no leſs, it is ſaid, than a repreſentation of the Commander in Chief, and the reſt of the General officers in America, containing their reaſons againſt the proſecution of the war, and demonſtrating the impracticability of carrying it into execution with any proſpect of ſucceſs.

A new corps of Roman Catholics, and ſaid to conſiſt moſtly of White Boys, have been raiſed in Ireland, and are called The Limerick volunteers.

Extract of a letter from CORKE, *March* 29.

Yeſterday and this morning the following tranſports arrived here, viz. the Chriſtie, Bodfield; Oſterbollo, Siobergh; Speedwell, [illegible] ſhip Coldſtream; and Levant, Thomas, from Plymouth; Carliſle, Johnſon; Thomas, Sides; Amity's Succeſſion, Coulins; Charming Molly, Whatley; Lucretia, Wilſon; Providence, Ware; Sarah, [illegible]; and Aſton Hall, Parker, from London; Grace, Conkie; Succeſs, Increaſe, Tiſhell; John, Hunter; Lively, Witherden; Britannia, Ball; and Garland, Preſton, from Portſmouth, with troops, &c. The above ſhips, which are expected to ſail in a few days for Boſton, are to be convoyed by two men of war."

BRISTOL, *April* 8. This morning came up to the Key, the ſnow Dickenſon, William Meſſon maſter, from Philadelphia, bound to [illegible], in Old France, where ſhe was to diſcharge her loading, and take in a cargo of warlike ſtores and ammunition, for the uſe of the Continental army. She was taken up and fitted out by order of the Congreſs, and conſigned to Meſſ. Montandouin and Frere, merchants in [illegible], as appears by the Captain's orders.

The mate and people on board, finding that they were to load with warlike ſtores for the Americans, and having, as they declare, been forced into the ſervice, took the veſſel, and inſtead of proceeding to France, determined to make the firſt Britiſh port. They accordingly brought her into Briſtol, after beating upwards of a fortnight about the mouth of the channel; and the mate is immediately going off for London, and will take all the letters and papers which were on board the ſaid veſſel, for the inſpection of Government.

ENGLISH HARBOUR (*Antigua*) *June* 3.

IT is obſervable, that we have a more powerful ſquadron on this ſtation than we have had ſince the year 1772; it conſiſts of the Portland of 50 guns, carrying Admiral Young's flag, Capt. [illegible], the Argo of 28 guns, Capt. Garnier; the Hynd of 24 guns, Capt. Byrne; the Seaford of 24 guns, Capt. Colpoys; the Pomona of 28 guns, Capt. Eaſtwood; the Hawk of 14 guns, Capt. Cooper; the Endeavour armed veſſel, Capt. Tinſley; another armed veſſel to be purchaſed; and the Sandwich tender, Capt. Douglaſs. Orders are received from England to raiſe the ſhips companies to the higheſt complement of men.

Admiral Young has received orders from the Admiralty to purchaſe two armed veſſels, to carry 10 guns each, and 45 men, one of which is already bought, and the command given to Capt. Tinſley. It is ſuppoſed ſome extraordinary expedition is going forward at Engliſh harbour, as the Admiral has given orders to enter 14 more ſhipwrights.

Two large brigantines, loaded with ſpermaceti oil, are taken off Barbados, by his Majeſty's ſloop Hawk, Capt. Cooper, and are ſent into Engliſh harbour. We have certain information, that the Pomona, Capt. Eaſtwood, has taken two prizes and ſent them into St. Kitt's.

We are juſt informed, that the convoy appointed to eſcort the Weſt India homeward bound fleet, will carry them as far as the Weſtern Iſlands only; where ſome men of war are to meet and carry them to England, and the convoy to return to their ſtation here.

This morning arrived in this harbour, a large ſloop loaded with lumber and flour, from North Carolina, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Pomona, Capt. Eaſtwood, off St. Euſtatia.

NEWPORT, *June.* 24

CAPT. Campbell, lately from Antigua, via St. Euſtatia, informs, that a little before he left Antigua, a veſſel from Georgia, belonging to Mr. Samuel Brenton of this place, was ſeized there by a man of war, with all her cargo, conſiſting of lumber, indigo, &c. Mr. Brenton, then preſent, urged his being a friend to Government as a reaſon for his being favoured; but the Admiral told him the act of Parliament by which he was ſeized, made no proviſion for friends to Government! He then pleaded the ſame to the Marſhal for being indulged in buying the indigo at a moderate price; but the Marſhal ſaid it was difficult to determine who were friends to Government, or to that purport, and that he ſhould buy the indigo himſelf to ſhip to England. Juſt ſo would all American Tories ſure, ſhould this country be conquered agreeable to their wiſhes; but be aſſured the ſun, moon, and ſtars ſhall fall, the ocean ceaſe to roll, and all nature change its courſe, before a few Engliſh, Scotch, and German ſlaves ſhall conquer this vaſt continent.

In some of the LONDON *papers the following is said to be a genuine extract of a letter from the Earl of* CHATHAM, *dated* HAYES, March 9, 1776.

CONFINED to a sick bed, and racked with excruciating pain, I have little hope of raising my weak voice, and of declaring my poor opinion in Parliament. However, in answer to your very earnest request, I am to inform you that my sentiments, respecting the present state of America, happily coincide with those delivered by my brother Temple.

Whilst America retained her allegiance, I was the friend of America; whilst there was room for honourable accommodation, I was happy to propose the terms. That æra is past; it is now too late to negotiate. You cannot treat with rebels whilst arms are in their hands. Your honour, your dignity, your authority, your interest, all forbid it. The present state of things does not admit of relaxation or concession. All conciliatory propositions are futile, nugatory, and deceitful; they originate in folly, and must terminate in disgrace.

The colonies have levied opened war against the parent state; that war must be prosecuted with vigour, with effect; every sinew, every nerve, ought to be exerted. The idea of expence is a mere bugbear, a phantom; grant that it may cost the nation fifty millions, national honour is above all estimation. America must be brought back to her duty. Your national character demands it. The rank you hold in the scale of Europe demands it. America must submit to the constitutional authority of Great Britain, and her submission must be absolute, unlimited, and unconditional; then will be the time to temper justice with humanity.

Parcere subjectis, & debellare superbos.

God forbid I should defend all the measures of Administration. You know I have often lamented their want of wisdom and vigour. But I will maintain it, the employing German Protestant troops, at this critical juncture, is a measure full of true wisdom and sound policy. The deluded colonists running wildly after the shadow of liberty, have lost the substance.—I say, the present armament will restore the Americans to freedom, to that freedom which is enjoyed under a British constitution. It will relieve them from the most degrading species of tyranny, republican tyranny. Every Briton must oppose the notion of republicanism. The experiment has already been made, and fatal experience has shewn it to be totally incompatible with the magnitude and majesty of a great empire. It is a little pitiful idea, fit only for the citizen of a little state. I hold that monarchy (I would be understood *limited* monarchy) can alone preserve liberty to the subject, and give energy to government.

When you have read this, forward it with the letter to E. S.

From the ST. JAMES's CHRONICLE *of March* 23, 1776.

WE have authority to assure the public, that the extract of a printed genuine letter from the Earl of CHATHAM, dated Hayes, March 9th, 1776, printed in the Public Advertiser, and from thence reprinted in the London Packet, Lloyd's Evening Post, and Baldwin's London Journal, of Friday March 22d, is totally without foundation, and in every respect a gross and scandalous imposition on the world.

BOSTON, *July* 6.

WE hear from Halifax, by a person who left that place this day three weeks, that the troops General Howe left there were supposed to be about 1500, mostly marines, and the regiment of light horse (which lately were wantonly tutored in a House of GOD in this town) and were at Windsor, waiting for General Howe to get foothold at New York, when they were to follow, and march (or gallop) through this continent; that they were busily employed in fortifying Citadale Hill and other places, being under apprehension of an attack; that Brigadier Ruggles and Son from Hardwick, William Tyng, formerly High Sheriff, Jonathan Hicks, and John Howe, printers, were gone volunteers with General Howe, and a number of others whom our informant could not recollect.

We also hear from Halifax, that when the New York Tories arrived there, they applied to General Howe for subsistence; but were informed, that unless they took up arms in defence of Government, they could have no relief, when some of them voluntarily entered the service, and others, through necessity, were obliged to; and that the fourth day after their enlistment, they, together with the Boston Tories, were ordered to go to the coal mines at Nova Scotia, where we hope they may remain during life.——A proper shelter for all Tories in America.

PROVIDENCE, *June* 29.

CAPT. Daniel Bucklin, in the Montgomery privateer, from this place, has retaken, and sent into Dartmouth, the brig Betsy, formerly of this port; she had been taken by the Argo frigate, and condemned at Antigua, from which place she was bound to Ireland, with 235 puncheons and 18 tierces of rum.

Yesterday Capt. Samuel Chace arrived here from the West Indies, having on board ten pieces of cannon, a quantity of sail duck, some powder, saltpetre, brimstone, &c.

WATERTOWN, *July* 1.

PART of the ministerial fleet, which had been playing off and on the harbour of Boston for eight or ten days past, took their departure from thence on Saturday last.

A Gentleman in Newport, last week, measured and weighed very accurately, four gallons of sea water, which weighed just thirty three pounds, which he evaporated over a fire, and obtained therefrom exactly one pound and three quarters of good salt.

HARTFORD, *July* 8.

FRIDAY last a lousy pack of Tory prisoners, 49 in number, taken some time since at Johnstown, were brought to this town under a guard from Albany, and delivered to the committee for the disposition of prisoners in this colony. We hear a number more of the same clan are on their way to this place.

Last week 22 prisoners, taken from on board a barge belonging to the British fleet, as they were sounding the channel below New York, arrived at Farmington.

NEW YORK, *July* 11.

ON Sunday last a number of felons, confined in the new gaol, attempted to escape. The ringleader, it seems, is one Armstrong, a murderer, of whom we have the following account, viz. That he was a deserter from the regulars at Boston, and entered himself in one of our rifle companies before that place; that he was a remarkably wicked, disorderly, desperate fellow; that some months ago, soon after the arrival of the army from Boston, he broke into the house of Mr. Jacob Poser, at Whitehall, and took from thence all his wearing apparel; same night he went into the house of Mr. James Meldrum, at the Slip market, when most of the family were in bed; that a young woman of the house asked his business, and desired him to walk out, which he refused, and attempted to take hold of her, when she threatened to scald him with hot water from a tea-kettle, and endeavoured to leave the room; that he followed her, and struck the edge of a tomahawk into her skull, of which she instantly died; that he then rushed out of the house, was pursued by the man of the house and others, who, by assistance of the watch, secured him; that at the last Supreme Court he was brought on his trial for the murder, but there not being a jury to be had, he was remanded till the next session; that having, with a number of confederates, formed a conspiracy to escape, on Sunday afternoon he fired a pistol at the sentry, which luckily missed him, that he seized the sentry's gun, and knocked him down with it, and then wrenching a sword from the hand of Mr. Sheriff Roberts, who was endeavouring to quell the mutiny, just going to plunge it into his body, when the serjeant of the guard saved him by shooting the villain through the head.

On Monday last, a small party of our men were sent to drive off cattle from Bergen woods; their curiosity led them to march along Bergen shore, to view the regulars on Staten Island. On seeing two of their officers riding along the road to Elizabeth Town Point, some of our men thought to scare them, and fired their pieces at them over the river, nearly opposite Decker's ferry. About two minutes after, they thundered away incessantly for some time at our people, with their cannon, but did them no hurt, as they betook themselves to the woods: However, they continued their fire with great fury for a considerable time, thinking, no doubt, that we had been entrenching there with a great force. It was no small diversion to our men to see them throwing away their powder and shot among the trees. They picked up some of the balls and brought them away with them.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 11.

THE brig Nancy, Capt. Montgomery, of 6 three pounders, and 11 men, from St. Croix, and St. Thomas, for this port, with 386 barrels of gunpowder, 50 firelocks, and 101 hogsheads of rum, and 62 hogsheads of sugar, &c. on board, in the morning of the 29th ult. when standing for Cape May, discovered 6 sail of men of war, tenders, &c. making towards him, as also a row boat. The boat and tenders he soon after engaged and beat off, stood close along shore, and got assistance from Captains Weeks and Barry; when it was agreed to run the brig ashore, which was done, and under favour of a fog they saved 268 barrels of powder, 50 arms, and some dry goods; when the fog clearing away, Capt. Montgomery discovered the enemy's ships very near him, and five

boats coming to board the brig; on which he ſtarted a quantity of powder in the cabin, and 50 pounds in the main ſail, in the folds of which he put fire, and then quitted her. The men of war's boats (ſome ſay two; ſome three) boarded the brig and took poſſeſſion of her with three cheers; ſoon after the fire took the deſired effect, and blew the pirates 40 or 50 yards into the air, and much ſhattered one of their boats under her ſtern. Eleven dead bodies have come on ſhore, with two gold laced hats, and a leg with a garter. From the great number of limbs floating and drove aſhore, it is ſuppoſed 30 or 40 of them were deſtroyed by the exploſion. A number of people from on board our ſhips of war, and a number of the inhabitants of Cape May, mounted a gun on ſhore, with which they kept up a fire at the barges, which the men of war, &c. returned, and killed Mr. Weeks, third Lieutenant of the continental ſhip Repriſal, and wounded a boy in the thigh.

The night before laſt Major Rogers made his eſcape from this city.

In the laſt paragraph of the extract of a letter from Trenton is an unjuſt reflection upon the conduct of the riflemen; for they who were taken upon Staten iſland, by the miniſterial army, when they firſt landed, were then in the honourable ſervice of their country, and not ignominiouſly quitting the camp. The printer is obliged to the officer who rectified the miſtake. The Gentleman who wrote that letter was greatly impoſed upon, as is now evident to every perſon.

ANNAPOLIS, *July* 6.

A DECLARATION *of the* DELEGATES *of* MARYLAND.

TO be excepted from parliamentary taxation, and to regulate their internal government and polity, the people of this colony have ever conſidered as their inherent and unalienable rights: Without the former, they can have no property; without the latter, no ſecurity for their lives or liberties.

The Parliament of Great Britain has of late claimed an uncontrollable right of binding theſe colonies in all caſes whatſoever: To enforce an unconditional ſubmiſſion to this claim, the legiſlative and executive powers of that ſtate have invariably purſued, for theſe ten years paſt, a ſtudied ſyſtem of oppreſſion, by paſſing many impolitic, ſevere, and cruel acts, for raiſing a revenue from the coloniſts; by depriving them, in many caſes, of the trial by jury, by altering the chartered conſtitution of one colony and the entire ſtoppage of the trade of its capital; by cutting off all intercourſe between the colonies; by reſtraining them from fiſhing on their own coaſts; by extending the limits of, and erecting an arbitrary government in, the province of Quebec; by confiſcating the property of the coloniſts taken on the ſeas, and compelling the crews of their veſſels, under the pain of death, to act againſt their native country and deareſt friends, by declaring all ſeizures, detention, or deſtruction of the perſons or property of the coloniſts, to be legal and juſt.

A war unjuſtly commenced hath been proſecuted againſt the United Colonies with cruelty, outrageous violence, and perfidy: ſlaves, ſavages, and foreign mercenaries have been meanly hired to rob a people of their property, liberties, and lives; a people guilty of no other crime than deeming the laſt of no eſtimation without the ſecure enjoyment of the former: Their humble and dutiful petitions for peace, liberty, and ſafety have been rejected with ſcorn; ſecure of and relying on foreign aid, not on his national forces, the unrelenting monarch of Britain hath at length avowed by his anſwer to the city of London, his determined and inexorable reſolution of reducing theſe colonies to abject ſlavery.

Compelled by dire neceſſity, either to ſurrender our properties, liberties and lives, into the hands of a Britiſh King and Parliament, or to uſe ſuch means as will moſt probably ſecure to us and our poſterity thoſe invaluable bleſſings,

We, the DELEGATES *of* MARYLAND, in Convention aſſembled, do declare, that the King of Great Britain has violated his compact with this people, and that they owe no allegiance to him: We have therefore thought it juſt and neceſſary to impower our deputies in Congreſs to join with a majority of the United Colonies in declaring them free and independent ſtates, in framing ſuch farther confederation between them, in making foreign alliances, and in adopting ſuch other meaſures as ſhall be judged neceſſary for the preſervation of their liberties; provided the ſole and excluſive rights of regulating the internal polity and government of this colony be reſerved to the people thereof. We have alſo thought proper to call a new Convention, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a government in this colony.---No ambitious views, no deſire of independence, induced the people of Maryland to form an union with the other colonies.----To procure an exemption from parliamentary taxation, and to continue to the legiſlatures of theſe colonies the ſole and excluſive right of regulating their internal polity, was our original and only motive. To maintain inviolate our liberties, and to tranſmit them unimpaired to poſterity, was our duty and firſt wiſh; our next, to continue connected with, and dependent on Great Britain. For the truth of theſe aſſertions, we appeal to that Almighty Being who is emphatically ſtyled the Searcher of Hearts, and from whoſe omniſcience nothing is concealed. Relying on his Divine protection and aſſiſtance, and truſting to the juſtice of our cauſe, we exhort and conjure every virtuous citizen to join cordially in defence of our common rights, and in the maintenance of the freedom of this and her ſiſter colonies.

This Convention, taking into conſideration the RESOLVES *of the* CONVENTION *of* VIRGINIA, *of Friday the 31ſt day of May laſt, relative to the proceedings of this Convention in May, reſpecting the exit of Governor* EDEN, *came to the following reſolutions:*

Reſolved, that this Convention cannot but be of opinion, that the ſaid reſolutions of the Convention of Virginia were not only haſty, and made without a due and proper reflection, but betray a diſpoſition to interfere in the affairs of this colony, and that thoſe reſolutions might have proved highly injurious to the general intereſt of America, by infuſing groundleſs jealouſies, and effecting fatal diviſions.

That this Convention never intermeddled, nor was diſpoſed to interfere, with the affairs of Virginia, but hath at all times ſhewn a due and proper reſpect to the Convention of that colony, and on all occaſions muſt have evinced their ſincere and tender regard for the people thereof; and this Convention cannot be of opinion that the Convention of Virginia could believe, that this Convention promoted Governor Eden's paſſage "to aſſiſt in their deſtruction, under a preſtence of his retiring to England."

That this Convention, and the Council of Safety for the time being, were the only proper and adequate judges of the propriety and expediency of ſuffering Governor Eden to depart out of this province, and have proceeded in that matter upon evidence which was ſatisfactory to themſelves, and to which the Convention of Virginia were ſtrangers.

That had the Convention of Virginia been in poſſeſſion of the evidence upon which the Council of Safety and this Convention proceeded, they could not have been at a loſs to account for the Council of Safety their declining to ſeize Governor Eden, or for the Convention having promoted his paſſage (not as is unjuſtly inſinuated in the reſolutions of the Virginia Convention, to aſſiſt in their deſtruction, but really) to England, whither this Convention had the beſt grounds to believe he would go by the firſt opportunity. Nor can the addreſs alluded to in the ſaid reſolutions of the Convention of Virginia, in the opinion of this Convention, be conſidered as enabling, nor was it meant to enable, Governor Eden to aſſume the character of a public agent; nor can this Convention diſcover how the ſaid Governor would thereby be enabled to promote diviſions and diſunion amongſt the colonies; but the ſame was preſented as a teſtimony due to the Governor, of the ſenſe this Convention entertained of his fair and impartial repreſentation of the principles, motives, and views, of the people of this colony, ſo far as the ſame had come to their knowledge.

That although this Convention was ſenſible that, in the abſence of the Governor, the government in its old form would devolve on the Preſident of the Council of State, and although ſuch Preſident ſhould be under equal obligations with the Governor to perform the miniſterial mandates, yet was the Convention fully ſatisfied that it would not be equally, if at all, in the power of the Preſident to perform ſuch mandates; and therefore this Convention cannot but conſider the imputing their proceedings "to ſome undue influence of Governor Eden, under the maſk of friendſhip to America, and of the proprietary intereſt in Maryland," as groundleſs and unjuſt; nor is this Convention able to diſcover how their vote for the departure of Governor Eden from this province could have any evil tendency to the common cauſe, or to Virginia in particular.

That as the Convention of Virginia hath, by their ſaid reſolution, appealed to the good people of this province againſt their Convention, and by their publication of the ſaid reſolve hath endeavoured to injure this Convention in the good opinion of the United Colonies at large, it became the indiſpenſable duty of this Convention, though they are anxiouſly deſirous to cultivate union and harmony with their ſiſter colonies, thus to vindicate their proceedings and thoſe of the Council of Safety, which this Convention did approve of, againſt the groundleſs and unjuſt imputations contained in the ſaid reſolution of the Convention of Virginia, and, conſcious of the uprightneſs of their own intentions, and the rectitude of the meaſures they adopted, do wholly deny, and can cheerfully join in the appeal to their conſtituents, and to all men acquainted with the affairs of Maryland, againſt the charge of proprietary influence.

Ordered, that the declaration of this Convention of this day, and the reſolutions in anſwer to the reſolve of the Virginia Convention, be publiſhed in the Maryland Gazette.

Extracts from the minutes,

G. DUVALL, clerk.

HARTFORD, *July* 8.

LAST Wednesday paſſed through this place Governor Franklin of New Jerſey, on his way to Governor Trumbull, at Lebanon, and laſt Saturday he returned from Lebanon to Wallingford, where he is ſtationed.

NEW YORK, *July* 8.

A SLOOP of ten ſix pounders, belonging to the fleet from Halifax, laying in the Kills, near Mr. Decker's ferry, was almoſt torn to pieces laſt Wedneſday morning, by a party under the command of General Lord Stirling, from the upright ſhore, with two 18 pounders. The crew have abandoned the ſloop, and we ſuppoſe ſhe is rendered entirely unfit for any further ſervice.

July 12. On Wedneſday laſt, the Declaration of Independence was read at the head of each brigade of the continental army, poſted at and near New York, and every where received with loud huzzas, and the utmoſt demonſtrations of joy.

The ſame evening the equeſtrian ſtatue of George III. which Tory pride and folly raiſed in the year 1770, was, by the ſons of freedom, laid proſtrate in the dirt; the juſt deſert of an ungrateful tyrant! The lead wherewith this monument was made, is to be run into bullets, to aſſimulate with the brains of our infatuated adverſaries, who, to gain a pepper corn,* have loſt an empire.——"*Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.*"

A Gentleman, who was preſent at this ominous fall of leaden Majeſty, looking back to the original's hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed, in the language of the angel Lucifer, "*If thou be'ſt he!* But oh, how fallen! *How chang'd!*"

* *Lord Clare, in the Houſe of Commons, declared that a pepper corn, in acknowledgment of Britain's right to tax America, was of more importance than millions without it.*

TRENTON, *July* 8.

THE declaration of independence was proclaimed here, together with the new conſtitution of the colony of late eſtabliſhed, and the reſolve of the Provincial Congreſs, for continuing the adminiſtration of juſtice during the interim.

The members of the Provincial Congreſs, the Gentlemen of the committee, the officers and privates of the militia under arms, and a large concourſe of the inhabitants attended on this great and ſolemn occaſion. The declaration and other proceedings were received with loud acclamations.

The people are now convinced of what we ought long ſince to have known, that our enemies have left us no middle way between perfect freedom and abject ſlavery.

In the field we hope, as well as in council, the inhabitants of New Jerſey will be found ever ready to ſupport the freedom and independance of America.

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 3.

Copy of a letter from Lieutenant Colonel CAMPBELL *to General* HOWE.

SIR, BOSTON, *June* 19, 1776

I AM ſorry to inform you that it has been my unfortunate lot to have fallen into the hands of the Americans, in the middle of Boſton harbour; but when the circumſtances which have occaſioned this diſaſter are underſtood, I flatter myſelf no reflection will ariſe to myſelf or my officers on account of it.

"On the 16th of June the George and Annabella tranſports, with two companies of the 71ſt regiment of Highlanders, made the land of Cape-Ann, after a paſſage of 7 weeks from Scotland, during the courſe of which we had not an opportunity of ſpeaking to a ſingle veſſel that could give us the ſmalleſt information of the Britiſh troops having evacuated Boſton. On the 17th at day-light we found ourſelves oppoſite to the harbour's mouth of Boſton, but from contrary winds it was neceſſary to make ſeveral tacks to reach it.—Four ſchooners, which we took to be pilots or armed veſſels in the ſervice of his Majeſty (but which was afterwards found to be four American privateers, of eight carriage guns, twelve ſwivels, and 40 men each) were bearing down upon us at four o'clock in the morning;—at half an hour thereafter two of them engaged us, and about eleven o'clock the other two were cloſe along ſide. The George tranſport, on board of which Major Menzies and I, with 168 men of the 2d battalion, the Adjutant, the quarter-maſter, two Lieutenants and five volunteers were paſſengers, had only ſix pieces of cannon to oppoſe them; and the Annabella, on board of which was Captain M'Kenzie, together with two ſubalterns, two volunteers, and 82 private men of the firſt battalion, had only two ſwivels for her defence. Under ſuch circumſtances I thought it expedient for the Annabella to keep ahead of the George, that our artillery might be uſed with more effect and leſs obſtruction. Two of the privateers having ſtationed themſelves upon our larboard quarter, and two upon our ſtarboard quarter, a tolerable cannonade enſued, which, with very few intermiſſions, laſted till four o'clock in the evening, when the enemy bore away and anchored in Plymouth harbour. Our loſs upon this occaſion was only three men mortally wounded on board the George; one killed and one man ſlightly wounded on board the Annabella.—As my orders were for the port of Boſton, I thought it my duty at this happy criſis to puſh forward into the harbour, not doubting I ſhould receive protection, either from a fort or ſome ſhip of force ſtationed there for the ſecurity of our fleet.

"Toward the cloſe of the evening, we perceived the four ſchooners that were engaged with us in the morning, joined by the brig Defence, of 16 carriage guns, 20 ſwivels, and 117 men, and a ſchooner of 8 carriage guns, 12 ſwivels, and 40 men, get under way and make towards us.—As we ſtood up for Nantaſket Road, an American battery opened upon us, which was the firſt ſerious proof we had that there could ſcarcely be many friends of ours at Boſton; and we were too far embayed to retreat, eſpecially as the wind had died away, and the tide of flood not half expended.—After each of the veſſels having twice run aground, we anchored at George's Iſland, and prepared for action, but the Annabella, by ſome misfortune got aground ſo far a ſtern of the George, we could expect but a feeble ſupport from her muſketry.—About 11 o'clock four of the ſchooners anchored right upon our bow, and one right aſtern of us; the armed brig took her ſtation on our ſtarboard ſide, at the diſtance of 100 yards, and hailed us to ſtrike the Britiſh flag.—Although the mate of our ſhip, and every ſailor on board (the Captain only excepted) refuſed poſitively to fight any longer, I have the pleaſure to inform you, that there was not an officer, non-commiſſioned officer, or private man of the 71ſt, but what ſtood to their quarters with a ready and cheerful obedience.—On our refuſing to ſtrike the Britiſh flag, the action was renewed with a good deal of warmth on both ſides, and it was our misfortune, after the ſharp combat of an hour and an half, to have expended every ſhot that we had for our artillery.—Under ſuch circumſtances, hemmed in as we were with 6 privateers, in the middle of an enemy's harbour, beſet with a dead calm, without the power of eſcaping, or even the moſt diſtant hope of relief, I thought it became my duty not to ſacrifice the lives of gallant men wantonly in the arduous attempt of an evident impoſſibility; in this unfortunate affair Major Menzies and 7 private ſoldiers were killed; the quarter-maſter and 12 private ſoldiers wounded.—The Major was buried with the honours of war at Boſton.

"Since our captivity I have the honour to acquaint you, that we have experienced the utmoſt civility and good treatment from the people in power at Boſton, inſomuch Sir, that I ſhould do injuſtice to the feelings of generoſity, did I not make this particular information with pleaſure and ſatisfaction.—I have now to requeſt of you, that ſo ſoon as the diſtracted ſtate of this unfortunate controverſy will admit, you will be pleaſed to take an early opportunity of ſettling a cartel for myſelf and officers.—I have the honour to be, with great reſpect, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

Lieut. Col. of the 2d. Bat. 71ſt regt."

General Howe.

"*P. S.* On my arrival at Boſton I found that Capt. Maxwell, with the light infantry of the 1ſt battalion of the 71ſt regiment, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of ſome other privateers, and was carried into Marblehead the 10th inſtant. Captain Campbell, with the grenadiers of the 2d battalion, who was ignorant as we were of the evacuation of Boſton, ſtood into the mouth of the harbour, and was ſurrounded and taken by 8 privateers this forenoon.

"In caſe a cartel is eſtabliſhed, the following return is, as near as I can effect, the number of officers, non-commiſſioned officers, and private men of the 71ſt regiment, who are priſoners of war at and in the neighbourhood of Boſton.

"*The George tranſport.* Lieut. Col. Archibald Campbell; Lieut. and Adjutant Archibald Campbell; Lieut. Archibald Balneaves; Lieut. Hugh Campbell; quarter-maſter William Ogilvie; ſurgeons-mate David Burns, Patrick M'Donald, volunteer and acting ſerjeant major; James Flint, volunteer; Dugald Campbell, ditto; Donald M'Bane; John Wilſon, 2 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 90 private men.

"*The ſecond tranſport.* Captain George M'Kinzie; Lieut. Colin M'Kinzie; Enſign Peter Frazer; Mr. M'Kenzie and Alexander M'Tavith, volunteers, 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 81 private men.

"*The third tranſport.* Captain Lawrence Campbell; Lieutenant Robert Dickſon; Lieut. Archibald M'Lean; Lieut. Lewis Colhoun;

Duncan Campbell, volunteer; 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 96 private men.

" *Ann tranſport.* Captain Hamilton Maxwell; Lieutenant Charles Campbell; Lieut. Fraſer; Lieutenant ————; 4 ſerjeants, 4 corporals, 2 drummers, 96 private men.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Lieut. Col. 2d bat 71ſt regt."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *July* 1, 1776.

" A Gentleman who left Rhode Iſland laſt Thurſday, ſays, our fleet was lying at Fiſher's Iſlands, and they had an account that two more of the Highlanders ſhips were taken and carried ſafe into Nantaſket Road.

" I have it from very good authority, that there is now 115 ſail in the whole at the Hook. We are quite eaſy in town: What ſons of liberty are left are in high ſpirits to receive the pirates, if they think to attack us. I am informed this morning, a number of tories are taken up on Long Iſland."

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *dated April* 9, 1776.

" It will no doubt be entertaining to you to know ſomething truly of the plans formed by the Miniſtry here againſt America; therefore you may depend on the veracity of the following intelligence: Shew this letter to whom you pleaſe in Philadelphia, and it is poſſible ſome perſons there may gueſs the writer. The deſigns of the Britiſh Cabinet are, to make the greateſt effort poſſible this year to reduce America to an unconditional ſubmiſſion, being thoroughly ſenſible that it is not in the power of this country to carry on the war another year, if the preſent armament ſhould prove unſucceſsful; therefore all wiſe men think that the Americans will keep on the defenſive, entrench themſelves at every paſs and never come to a general deciſive engagement, but when ſure of victory. They will no doubt harraſs the Britiſh mercenaries in their march, cut off their convoys, and keep them as much as poſſible from all kinds of proviſions.

" Sir P. Parker ſailed laſt month from Corke with Lord Cornwallis and 3000 men for Cape Fear river in North Corolina, where General Clinton is gone from Boſton to take the command with 1000 ſtand of arms from Virginia, to put into the hands of the Scotchmen ſettled on the head of that river; and when Cornwallis arrives, they are either to invade South Carolina or go down to Virginia. to Peterſburg on James river. General Burgoyne ſailed from Portſmouth the 4th inſtant, with Colonel Philips and Captain Foy (who commanded the Britiſh artillery at Minden) and 3000 Brunſwick troops, the 29th regiment, and marines, to the amount in all of 4000 men for Quebec; 4000 are ſoon to follow for the ſame place. If they can (next ſummer) they are from Canada to penetrate into the colonies over the lakes. Next month the Heſſian troops and a few regiments from England and Ireland are to ſail for Boſton, when Howe is to leave that place, leaving a garriſon there, and go to Long Iſland with about 20,000 men for the grand army, where, after making his ground good he is to ſubdue the province of New York, and from thence through the Jerſeys penetrate to Philadelphia. 70 or 80 ſhips of war, from 16 to 32 and 40 guns, are to keep continually cruiſing on the coaſt, to prevent any ſupplies of arms, &c. and the tranſports have about 12 or 14 guns; but as the men of war are not above a quarter manned with ſeamen, and the tranſports have hardly ſeamen enough to navigate the ſhips, it is imagined that many will be taken by the provincial privateers, if the Americans will fight like common men, By land it is ſuppoſed the Americans muſt be ſucceſsful if they have either ſpirit or ſagacity: Though Adminiſtration depend a great deal on the aſſiſtance they are to get from traitors in North Carolina, and from the Scotchmen in Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas. An old and experienced General ſaid the other day, that the Americans were wiſe in uſing the pick-ax and the ſpade; for by entrenching themſelves always they might ſave many lives, and if they followed the wiſdom of the Roman General, Fabius, in oppoſing Hannibal and the Carthagenians, the Americans muſt be ſucceſsful in the end. Indeed, it appears now, that America has no other alternative but to ſubmit to worſe than Turkiſh ſlavery, or declare itſelf independent of Great Britain, in which caſe many of the European powers would be glad to afford her all the aſſiſtance in their power. We have this day a report that a veſſel from Philadelphia bound to Bourdeaux with flour, &c. has been brought into Briſtol, the crew having ſeized and confined the Captain."

Extract of a letter from PRINCETON, *dated July* 10.

" Laſt night Naſſau Hall was grandly illuminated, and INDEPENDENCY proclaimed under a tripple volley of muſketry, and univerſal acclamation, for the proſperity of the UNITED STATES. The ceremony was conducted with the greateſt decorum."

Extract of a letter from the WEST INDIES.

" By a Briſtol paper of May 4th it is ſaid, the foreign troops were ordered to ſail with the fleet, and Lord Howe took leave and ſet out from Court on the 2d of May, to take the command of them. It is ſtill uncertain about the commiſſioners, but on the 30th of April it was ſaid a commiſſion was making out to appoint five. Lord and General Howe, and Mr. Cornwallis, are three of them, the other two uncertain; but ſome mention Governor Pownal, and one Mr. Mills, to be them. They are to receive your ſubmiſſions, and grant pardons, but not till you have laid down your arms. *I hope you will ſubmit as you ought to do.——I make no doubt but you will be pardoned for it.*

" General Burgoyne is to command at Quebec, General Howe at New York, and General Clinton to the ſouthward. Lord Howe to command the whole.—The Queen has brought another Prince to the nation.——The Dutcheſs of Kingſton has had her trial, and found guilty; but pleaded the benefit of Clergy and got off. She has ſince flew over to France, to avoid a writ of *Ne exeat regnum.*"

WAR OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, *July* 6, 1776.

ALL perſons in the United American States who are able to inform the Congreſs of any quantities of flint ſtone, or of any perſons who are ſkilled in the manufacture of FLINTS, are requeſted to apply in perſon, or by letter, to the Board of War and Ordnance, at the War Office, in Market ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth ſtreet.—All printers of news-papers in the ſeveral States are deſired to inſert this advertiſement.

RICHARD PETERS, jun. Sec'ry.

GENERAL ORDERS,

CAMP near Gwyn's *iſland, July* 12, 1776.

GENERAL LEWIS cannot leave camp without expreſſing his approbation of the conduct of the officers and ſoldiers at this ſtation. The fatigues they have gone through with chearfulneſs, and the great ſervices they have rendered their country, fully entitle them to his hearty thanks, which he would have expreſſed at the head of each company by the Captains.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

FOUND, on *Wedneſday* the 10th Inſtant *(July)* near my Houſe, between *Hanover* Town and *Newcaſtle*, a plain BLACK LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, containing thirty four Dollars continental Money, and ſix Letters, directed to different Perſons in *Fauquier* County. The Owner may have it by applying to

MERIWETHER SKELTON.

HANOVER, *July* 13, 1776.

A VERY valuable Plantation, in *King William* County, within two Miles of *Hanover* Town, the Property of the late Mr. *John Smith*, will be rented the enſuing Year, at *Hanover* Court, the 1ſt Day of *Auguſt*, when the Terms, *&c.* will be made known by (1) WILLIAM ANDERSON.

N. B. There is a tolerable good DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, *&c.* on the Place.

PRINCE GEORGE, *July* 22, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Springfield* Camp, the 18th of laſt Month, a ſlender made DARK BAY HORSE about 5 Years old, 4 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and always paces when ſteadily rode; has had a ſwelled Lump on the near Side of his Noſe, occaſioned by the Glanders, but believe he is not branded. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Horſe to *Thomas Fenner* at *Bland's* Mill, in this County, or to the Subſcriber, near ſaid Place, ſhall have a Reward of 40s. and all reaſonable travelling Expences, paid by (2ll) JOHN ALLEN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 19, 1776.

THE Subſcriber (lately from *Norfolk*) begs Leave to inform the Public that he has erected a Manufactory of SOAP and CANDLES in this City, and intends carrying on the Buſineſs in the beſt Manner, oppoſite to Mr. *Maupin's* Tavern. He will give 7½d *per* lb. for Tallow, for picked Cotton 2ſ. Myrtle Wax 10d, Wood Aſhes 7½d. *per* Buſhel, Tobacco Aſhes 1ſ3, and 1ſ. *per* lb. for Tow Wick. He begs the Inhabitants in and about the City will be careful of their Aſhes, as he can ſupply them with good Soap upon more reaſonable Terms than they can make it.

(1) MORTO BRIEN.

BALTIMORE, *July* 17.

Extract of a letter from one of the COUNCIL *of* SAFETY *at* ANNAPOLIS, *to his friend in this town, dated July* 15, 1776.

THE Council of Safety have this moment received information, by express, from Colonel Barnes, of St. Mary's county, that Lord Dunmore had been compelled by the Virginians to remove from Gwyn's Island.——That on Saturday morning he made his appearance off Point Lookout, in the mouth of Potowmack, with a fleet of 55 sail, including 8 square rigg'd vessels.—That on Sunday morning he had got as high up the river as St. George's Island, in the mouth of St. Mary's river, and that he (Col. Barnes) conjectured, that his intention was to take possession of that island.—That the militia in St. Mary's were all in motion, and that many of them had taken stations on the river side, to give him a proper reception if he attempted landing on the main, &c. Two boats from the fleet with five persons on board (three whites and two blacks) were either driven on shore by my Lord, or deserted, with the smallpox on them; I think the former is most likely, because the villain would be glad to spread that horrid disease as much as possible. Those people informed Col. Barnes, that our good friend Governor Eden is in the fleet.—This island is a poor miserable place it is said; if so, Dunmore's stay there will not be long, and where he will next push to is altogether uncertain; perhaps up the bay."

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 27.

THURSDAY the 25th instant the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE of the UNITED COLONIES was proclaimed here, and received with universal applause, under a discharge of cannon, firing of small arms, illuminations in the evening, &c. &c.

It is reported that Lord Dunmore's miscreants, since they were driven from Gwyn's Island, have received a severe drubbing on the Maryland shore of Potowmack, where they landed in hopes of procuring some necessaries, but were disappointed, and forced away after losing ten or more privates of the 14th regiment, who were killed; that the shipping are gone up the river, all in mourning, supposed for some of the leaders of the gang, or perhaps the *magnanimous* Chief himself. Two tenders, it is also said, are burnt, and their crews taken, about 50 in all. Our gallies and other armed vessels will soon be ready to meet them.

Marriages.—The Rev. WILLIAM DUNLAP, Rector of Stratton Major parish, King and Queen county, and Chaplain to the 6th regiment, to Mrs. JOHANNA ROWE, of Gloucester county, an amiable Lady, with an handsome fortune.

In COUNCIL, *July* 20, 1776.

Ordered, THAT the two printers publish in their respective gazettes the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, made by the Honourable the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS; and that the sheriff of each county in this Commonwealth proclaim the same at the door of his courthouse, the first court day after he shall have received the same.

ARCHIBALD BLAIR, C. C.

N. B. *The Declaration of Independence may be seen at full length in our gazette of the* 20th *instant.*

☞ Those Gentlemen who are empowered by the printers of this gazette to collect the debts due for the same in the different counties are requested to make returns as soon as possible, that those who having been applied to, and still remain deficient, may be struck off the list, and credit given to such as have discharged their accounts.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 27, 1776.

STOLEN from the Pasture Grounds adjoining this City, last *Saturday* Night, a large BLOOD BAY HORSE about 14½ Hands high, is very stout made, has lost one of his Eyes, his hind Legs white a little Way up, and very thick and clumsy from hard Service, but his having only one Eye makes a particular Description unnecessary. I will give a Reward of 10s. to any Person who will deliver him to me in *Williamsburg*; but if he should be taken up at a considerable Distance from this Place, the Taker-up may depend on being handsomely rewarded. Five Pounds shall be paid on Conviction of the Thief.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

MANCHESTER, *July* 18, 1776,

I INTEND to leave the Colony in a short Time. In my Absence the Affairs of *William* and *James Donald* and Company will be conducted by *John Brander*, Junior, at *Bedford* Court-house (2‖) ROBERT MONTGOMERIE.

DESERTED from on Board the armed Schooner LIBERTY, the 20th Instant, while lying in *East* River, two Seamen, *viz.* ALEXANDER DAWSON about 6 Feet 3 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, well made, has straight Hair, and born in *Britain* ------ JOHN WILLIAMS, 5 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, slim made, has remarkable light Hair, and born in *New York*; they both had on Check Shirts, spotted Swan Skin Jackets faced with red, and Check Trousers. Whoever secures them, or contrives them on Board said Schooner lying in *Rappahannock* River, shall have 20s. Reward for each. (1‖) RICHARD TAYLOR.

To be sold, at public Auction, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr. John Todd Bickerton, *deceased, at* Bedford *Courthouse, on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September *next, being Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND on *Falling* River, in said County, containing 1848 Acres, with a Plantation and Improvements thereon. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving Bond, with approved Security, to (8) THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* claims Dower in the above Land.

JULY 25, 1776.

NORTHAMPTON County, *July* 6, 1776.

THE Subscriber is in Want of low Land Tobacco, fit for the *French* Market, Flour, Red and White Oak Hogshead Staves, with a Proportion of Heading, suitable for the *West India* Market, to be delivered at any good Landing in this or *Accomack* Counties, not to the Northward of *Pungoteague*, for which ready Money will be paid on Delivery. If the Tobacco and Flour are packed in Water Proof Casks, an additional Price of 6d. *per* Hundred will be given on the Commodities, and for the Casks according to their Quality,

6 SAMUEL INGLIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A VESSEL now on the Stocks at *Hampton*, and may be finished in six Weeks, of the following Dimensions, *viz.* 56 Feet Keel, 22½ Beam, 10 Feet Hold, and 4 Feet between Decks, built with the best of Timber, and Plank 2½ Inches. If any Person wants such a Vessel, they may be further informed by applying to the Printers of this Gazette.

FOR SALE,

On reasonable Terms, or may be chartered to any Port in BRITAIN,

A STRONG well built SCHOONER, little more than two Years old, a good Sea Boat, and sails well, about 90 Tons, or 4250 Bushels Burthen, well found for the Sea, some of her principal Sails being new, her Top Sails very little worn, a roomy Cabin, with two State Rooms genteelly papered, a large Steerage, and may, at a small Expence, be fitted up to carry, with Convenience, thirty Passengers. For Terms apply to (‖) WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. The Subscriber has lately procured a Master Workman, who understands most of the Branches of the WEAVING BUSINESS, and will soon have four Looms fitted up, when he proposes taking in Work, either plain or figured, in Cotton, Linen, or Woollen, at the usual Prices.

CHESTERFIELD, *July* 17, 1776.

ABLE SEAMEN

WANTED for a new Ship lying at *Edenton, North Carolina*. Extraordinary Wages will be given. Apply to Capt. *Alexander Thomson* on Board, or to the Subscriber at *Milner's*.

NANSEMOND, *July* 26. MICHAEL WALLACE.

SEAMEN.

WANTED immediately, some able-bodied Seamen, to whom good Encouragement will be given by Col. *Fielding Lewis* in *Fredericksbur*, Mr. *Joshua Storrs* near *Richmond*, and Mr. *Acroyd* in *Williamsburg*. (2)

ALL those who have Letters to send to the *Eastern Shore*, of *Virginia*, for any of the Officers or Soldiers on that Station, are desired to lodge them at Mr. *Purdie's*, or Messrs. *Dixon* and *Hunter's* Office, in the City of *Williamsburg*.

(1‖) JACOB BROWN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LEFT in an Office-Houſe, in *Williamſburg*, on *Sunday* the 7th of *July*, a SILVER WATCH, N°. 2298, Maker's Name *T. Snilling, London*, with a poliſhed Steel Chain, Pinchbeck Key, ſmall Pocket-Book Key, and Gilt Seal without a Face. There are ſtrong Reaſons to believe that it was taken by a Shoemaker of the Name of *Thomas Trindell*, who went off from *Williamſburg* about 8 Days ago, in a Veſſel bound for *Cumberland*, in which was one *Williams*, with Proviſion for Capt. *Travis*. The above *Trindell* is a ſmall lame Man, with dark Hair, intending, when he left *Williamſburg*, to work for Col. *Syme* in *Hanover*. Any Perſon who will deliver the ſaid Watch to the Printers hereof ſhall receive the above Reward.

RICHMOND, *July* 23, 1776.

WE intend to leave the Colony immediately.

JAMES BROWN.
ROBERT COWPER.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*, the 7th Inſtant *(July)* THOMAS SMITH, an indented Servant, born in *England*, a Houſe Carpenter by Trade, and an excellent Workman. He is Middle ſized, wears his own brown Hair, which he is fond of dreſſing, has a fair Skin, ruddy Complexion, large blue Eyes, a protuberant Mouth and Noſe, one of his Fingers has been wounded, which makes it appear, and I believe is, ſhorter than the others. He has alſo a ſmall Scar on his Jaw, as well as I can recollect, and is fond of ſpirituous Liquors. His Dreſs was a *Virginia* Nankin Coat and Breeches, a Damaſk Waiſtcoat, a good Hat, new Country made Shoes, Silver Buckles, Stone Sleeve Buttons, White Stockings, and a black Silk Handkerchief: But as he is an artful Fellow it is probable he may change his Dreſs, and not unlikely that he may forge a Paſs, which he is very capable of doing. I will give 5l. if taken within 50 Miles, 7l. 10s. for a greater Diſtance, and if out of the Colony 10l. and all reaſonable expenſes, to any Perſon who ſhall deliver him to me

J. ARMISTEAD.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a BAY MARE about 4 Feet 7 Inches high, 14 or 15 Years old, has a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſome Saddle Spots on her Back, a Switch Tail and ſhort Mane, branded on the near Buttock I, and on the near Shoulder, very blindly, I B. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s. (1) ISHAM MALONE.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, a DARKISH BROWN BULL about two Years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s.

(1) STEHEN MABRY.

TEN POUNDS Bounty will be given by the Officers of the 1ſt Regiment for any Perſon well qualified who will undertake to be FIFE-MAJOR to their Regiment.

RICHMOND, *July* 16, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN WEAVERS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subſcriber, alſo Perſons that can ſpin Wool, Linen, or Cotten.----I want ſome Apprentices for the Weaving Buſineſs. (6) GARDINER FLEMING.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Hanover* Town, two likely SORREL HORSES; one is about 4 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, has a Blaze Face, one of his hind Feet and Part of the Leg white, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, drags both hind Feet, trots and gallops well, runs very well in a Chair, and branded on the near Shoulder low down, F. The other is about 4 Feet 8 Inches high, with a Blaze Face, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, with a few gray Hairs intermixed in his Tail and Mane, ſome Saddle Spots a little behind his Withers, paces, trots, and gallops well, and goes very well in a Chair; his Brand (if any) forgot. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid Horſes, or give ſuch Intelligence that I get them again, and FIVE POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief, if a white Man.

RICHARD BURNLEY.

To be SOLD *by the Subſcriber, in* ANSON *County*, NORTH CAROLINA, *on* ADKIN *River, near the* NARROWS,

ONE Tract of LAND containing 300 Acres, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Storehouſe, and every other convenient and neceſſary Houſe, either for a Merchant or private Perſon. On this Place there is alſo a public Ferry eſtabliſhed. ----I have alſo four other Tracts of LAND on the ſaid River, and in the ſame County, near the Place above-mentioned, which I would ſell on reaſonable Terms. Theſe Lands are exceeding good either for Corn, Tobacco, Wheat, or any Kind of Grain whatever.-----I have likewiſe for Sale, in the County of *Roan*, in ſaid Province, three other Tracts of LAND within about 20 Miles of *Saliſbury*, the Soil of which is exceeding good for Tobacco, Corn, or any other Kind of Grain. And another Tract of LAND in the County of *Guilford*, containing 640 Acres, near the *Creſt Roads*, exceeding rich. And alſo one other Tract of LAND in *Granville* County, on the Waters of *Nuſe*, very good for Corn, or any other Kind of Grain; it is very remarkable for good Range, and contains 250 Acres.----The Terms of Sale may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Granville* County, *North Carolina*.

(1) EDWARD MOORE, Junior.

SEAMEN WANTED.

A CAREFUL Man, who is capable of taking the Command of a Sloop bound to *Britain*, a good Man for a Mate, and 4 Seamen, will meet with good Encouragement by applying on Board the *Jane & Elizabeth*, now lying in *Mattapony*, at Mr. *Fraxer*'s Ferry, or by applying to Capt. *Robert Robertſon* at *York*, or Mr. *Richard Hanſon* at *Peterſburg*. 2

BUTE *County (North Carolina) July* 7, 1776.

TO be SOLD, or RENTED, at a reaſonable Rate, a valuable Tract of Land on *Roanoke* River, near *Black* Ferry, containing upwards of 2000 Acres, Part of which are very good low Grounds for Tobacco, cleared Land to work 15 Hands, a very good Grift-Mill newly built on a fine Stream, and Bolting-Cloths will be ſet to work in her immediately.----I have ſeveral other Tracts of Land in ſaid County, which I would either rent or ſell, and likewiſe ſome valuable Dwelling-Houſes in different Places, near the Courthouſe, now vacant, and ſome of them well ſituated for public Buſineſs. The Terms may be known of the Subſcriber, near *Bute* Courthouſe.

(1) PHILEMON HAWKINS.

LINENS
OF VARIOUS KINDS

To be ſold at the Subſcriber's Store, who hopes to be conſtantly ſupplied with a general Aſſortment.

JOHN BROWNLOW.

FREDERICKSBURG, *July* 7, 1776.

To be SOLD *at* NEWCASTLE, *for ready Money, on* MONDAY *the* 29th *of* JULY,

SUNDRY GOODS, the Remains of a Store lately kept by Mr. *Thomas Cary*.---- ----At the ſame Time will be expoſed to Sale, ſome *London* made elegant MOHOGANY FURNITURE (which has been but little uſed) conſiſting of Chairs, Tables, Bedſteads with Curtains, &c. (2)

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, on *Blueſtone* Creek, a BROWN STEER about 4 Years old, with ſome white Spots on his left Flank, and ſome on his left Thigh, marked with a Half Crop in the right Ear, and a Slit in the left. (1) FRANCIS BARNES.

TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, near *Foulwell's* Creek, a pale red STEER about 3 Years old, marked with a Crop and Slit in the left Ear, and a Slit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4[illegible]

MESSERKEDGE.

TAKEN up, in *Loudoun*, a GRAY MARE much flea-bitten, about 13 Hands high, appears to be old, and branded on the left Shoulder F. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

(1) PHINEAS SKINNER

NEW KENT, *June* 25, 1776.

TAKEN up, between *Fenner*'s Ordinary, in this County, and *Richmond* Town, a CHESTNUT SORREL HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a [illegible] Mane and Switch Tail, a Blaze in his Forehead, his Brand F, on the left Shoulder, and his left hind Foot white. The Owner may have him by applying to the Subscriber, and paying Charges.

FRANCIS DANDRIDGE.

A PIECE dated the 16th of *April*, and published in Mr. *Purdie*'s Paper of the 18th of *June*, makes it my Duty to inform the Public that we did send a Sloop of ours to *Antigua* last Summer; that my Brother went with the Cargo, remained in the Islands, and sent back the Sloop, with express Orders that she should be returned to him by the 10th of *December*, promising to procure from *St. Eustatia* such Goods as might legally come to *America*; that it had been agreed on between my Brother and myself that no other Goods should be admitted on Board; that, on the Sloop's sailing from this, I wrote to my Brother, informing him that he could not bring in too large a Quantity of Spanish Linens and Writing-Paper; that I gave no directions, either in Writing or verbally, to any other Person whatever; that the Goods imported were contrary to my Intention, and without my Knowledge or Consent. These are Facts that I am very willing to declare on Oath. Had I received the Arrival of those Goods to the Committee, I apprehended they would have been remanded to the *West Indies*, and was willing to risk the Loss of Vessel and Cargo, at a time so critical. Under such Circumstances, would not Lenity best secure Friendship? The Sloop arrived in the Islands early in *December*; but, very unfortunately, my Brother had embarked for *Virginia* about forty Days before the Time limited by himself.

JOHN FOWLER.

THE Subscriber is now settled in *Petersburg*, where he carries on the COPPERSMITH's, BRASS-FOUNDER's, TINNER's, PEWTERER's, and PLUMBER's Branches, in the best and most expeditious Manner, and on the lowest Terms, for ready Money. He makes and mends Stills, Pewter Worms, Kettles, Malt-Bruiles, &c. and repairs every Kind of Brass, Copper, Tin, Pewter, or Lead Utensils. He will give ready Money for old Copper, Brass, Pewter, or Lead, and is in great Want of Spelter, or Spelter Solder, also Borax and Sal-Ammoniac (for which he will give the highest prices), and coarse and smooth Files. Any Person having those Articles to dispose of are requested to let the Subscriber know thereof as soon as possible.----Those who please to favour him with their Custom may rely upon his constant Endeavours to give Satisfaction.

JAMES HALDANE.

Lost, by the Subscriber, at the Conflagration of *Norfolk*, a large [illegible]PER SHEETS and BOTTOMS. Whoever might have taken them from the situation they were in, thinking them lost to the Owner, will much oblige me if they will deliver the same to me at *Petersburg*, and I will give 1s. 6d. *per* lb. for them, or a reasonable Satisfaction to any Person who will inform me where they are, or any other Goods that were taken out of my House and Shops.

(3) JAMES HALDANE.

TAKEN up, on *Moffat*'s Creek, in *Augusta*, a dirty coloured black HORSE about 10 Years old, all his Feet and Part of his Legs white, a large Blaze in his Forehead down to his Nose, a long Bob Tail, his Mane roached on the near Side, and branded on the near Buttock A. Posted, and appraised to 11l. 10s. (1) JOHN NICKLE.

MANCHESTER, *July* 9, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony soon.

DAVID MILLAR.

WANTED, at *Hunter*'s Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, in the Manufactory of small Arms, a Number of Hands who understand the File, also Anchor Smiths, Blacksmiths, and Nailers, to whom suitable Encouragement will be given; where may be had, for ready Money only, Bar Iron, Fullers shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles made in the Iron Branch, and where Tradesmen of every Kind, who incline to settle, may have Half Acre Lots of Land at a small Ground Rent forever, and may be assisted in building, Provisions, and Materials, and the Produce of their Labour taken in Payment for the same. Apply to *John Strode*, Manager of said Works. (10)

TO BE SOLD, a Tract of LAND in the County of CULPEPER, containing 200 Acres, being Part of the Estate of Mr. HANCOCK EUSTACE, deceased. Inquire of Mr. JOHN BLAIR of WILLIAMSBURG.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the second Week in *May* last, a Servant Man named JOHN NEWTON, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, slender-made, is an *Asiatic Indian* by Birth, has been about twelve Months in *Virginia*, but lived ten Years (as he says) in *England*, in the Service of Sir *Charles Whitworth*. He wears long black Hair, which inclines to curl, tied behind, and pinned up at the Sides; has a very sour Look, and his Lips project remarkably forward. He left his Master on the Road from *Williamsburg*, between *King William* Courthouse and *Todd's Bridge*, where he was left behind to come on slowly with a tired Horse (which I have been informed is since dead) but has never made his Appearance at Home. He had on a Beaver Hat, much worn, a short Postilion's Coat lapelled, and a Waistcoat of light brown Frieze, with common flat Metal Buttons, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and a Pair of large single-rimmed Pinchbeck Buckles. He has been at *Richmond*, *Williamsburg*, and in other Parts of the Country, in the Service of Mr. *George Reutz* of *Frederick*, and Col. [illegible] of *Prince William*, of whom I had him; and as he is a good Waiter and Hair-Dresser, it is probable he may endeavour to follow those Occupations as a free Man. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in Gaol, giving me information thereof, so that I may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward; and if delivered to me at *Westwood*, in *Prince William*, further reasonable Charges, paid by

WILLIAM BROWN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 5, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, last Night, out of Mrs. *Camp*'s Pasture, near this City, a dark brown MARE near 5 Feet high, about 10 Years old, with a Blaze Face, likely, and well made, very fat, shod round, paces well, but trots on rough Ground, not branded that I can remember. It is supposed he was stolen by two Deserters from Capt. *Cabell*'s Company of Regulars, of the Names of *Cheatham* and *Vaughan*, who were enlisted in *Amherst*, and may perhaps be gone that Way. I will give THREE POUNDS Reward to any Person who delivers the said Mare to Capt. *Robert Anderson* in this City, Capt. *Abraham Cowley* in *Richmond*, Mr. *Richard Woods* in *Albemarle*, Capt. *Gabriel Penn* in *Amherst*, Mr. *Sampson Matthews* in *Augusta*, or the Subscriber, in *Botetourt*; if stolen, SIX POUNDS on Conviction of the Thief; and if secured in any County not convenient to deliver her to any of the Gentlemen above-mentioned, the same Reward upon Notice being given to

PATRICK LOCKHART.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, well adapted for Tobacco, Wheat, Hemp, &c. containing 2400 Acres. It lies on *Flat Creek*, a Branch of *James* River, in AMHERST County. There are convenient Houses on the said Land, and cleared Ground sufficient to work fifteen Hands. The Terms will be made easy to the Purchaser. Inquire of the Subscriber.——On the first THURSDAY in DECEMBER will be sold, on the said Plantation, about 40 NEGROES, with the Stock of Cattle and Hogs; also the Corn, Wheat, and Plantation Utensils. Two Years Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security. Seven and a Half per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money.

5 THOMAS M. RANDOLPH.

RUN away, on *Tuesday* the 19th Instant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry*'s Estate, viz.—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a sensible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a stout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs smaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occasioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin visaged, bushy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impossible to describe the Clothes they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above-mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subscriber in *Buckingham*, shall be paid 40s. for each of them. (11) JOHN NICHOLAS.